(+) display and lines in negative (-) display are arranged alternately. This causes a problem if the color display panel is used by those particular with color or for professional purposes. In the arrangement in stripes, however, the positive and negative displays are repeated on a per pixel basis in a longitudinal (or lateral) red stripe and the repetition of the positive and negative displays is shifted by one pixel position in an adjacent red stripe disposed two lines apart. This achieves more preferable red display.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 9-14, 20 and 28 as follows:

8. (Amended) The liquid crystal device of claim 2, each of the two thin film transistors is an overlapping-area-compensated thin-film transistor formed as means for compensating for at least one of a variation in the capacitance between the gate and drain electrodes and a variation in the capacitance between the gate and source electrodes caused by the alignment shift such that at least one of a variation in an overlapping area between a channel

protective film and the drain electrode and a variation in an overlapping area between the channel protective film and the source electrode responsive to the alignment shift is constant or equal.

9. (Amended) The liquid crystal device of claim 1, wherein, if the source and drain electrodes of the first one of the two thin-film transistors connected to the first one of the image signal lines are S1 and D1 and the source and drain electrodes of the second one of the two thin-film transistors connected to the second one of the image signal lines are S2 and D2, the four electrodes are arranged along the image signal lines in the order of S1, D1, S2, and D2 or D1, S1, D2, and S2.

A9 Cont'd

10. (Amended) The liquid crystal device of claim 1, wherein, if the source and drain electrodes of the first one of the two thin-film transistors connected to the first one of the image signal lines are S1 and D1 and the source and drain electrodes of the second one of the two thin-film transistors connected to the second one of the image signal lines are S2 and D2, the four electrodes are arranged along the scan signal lines in the order of S1, D1, S2, and D2 or D1, S1, D2, and S2.

11. (Amended) The liquid crystal device of claim 2, wherein, if the source and drain electrodes of the first one of the two thin-film transistors connected to the first one of the scan signal lines are S1 and D1 and the source and drain electrodes of the second one of the two thin-film transistors connected to the second one of the scan signal lines are S2 and D2, the four electrodes are arranged along the scan signal lines in the order of S1, D1, S2, and D2 or D1, S1, D2, and S2.

12. (Amended) The liquid crystal device of claim 2, wherein, if the source and drain electrodes of the first one of the two thin-film transistors connected to the first one of the scan signal lines are S1 and D1 and the source and drain electrodes of the second one of the two thin-film transistors connected to the second one of the scan signal lines are S2 and D2, the four electrodes are arranged along the image signal lines in the order of S1, D1, S2, and D2 or D1, S1, D2, and S2.

13. (Amended) The liquid crystal device of claim 1, wherein each of the two thin-film transistors is such that the source electrode or electrodes are larger in number than the drain

electrode or electrodes thereof or the drain electrode or electrodes are larger in number than the source electrode or electrodes;

the source and drain electrodes are arranged alternately in parallel with the scan signal lines;

the source and drain electrodes have both ends extending off at least one of the semiconductor layer and a channel protective film in directions along the scan signal lines when viewed from above an upper surface of the substrate; and

those ones of the electrodes which are larger in number than the other electrode or electrodes include two located at both ends in directions along the image signal lines and extending off at least one of the semiconductor layer and the channel protective film in directions opposite to the directions along the image signal lines when viewed from above the upper surface of the substrate.

14. (Amended) The liquid crystal device of claim 2, wherein each of the two thin-film transistors is such that the source electrode or electrodes are larger in number than the drain electrode or electrodes thereof or the drain electrode or

electrodes are larger in number than the source electrode or electrodes;

the source and drain electrodes are arranged alternately in parallel with the scan signal lines;

the source and drain electrodes have both ends extending off at least one of the semiconductor layer and a channel protective film in directions along the scan signal lines when viewed from above an upper surface of the substrate; and

those ones of the electrodes which are larger in number than the other electrode or electrodes include two located at both ends in directions along the image signal lines and extending off at least one of the semiconductor layer and the channel protective film in directions opposite to the directions along the image signal lines when viewed from above the upper surface of the substrate.

20. (Amended) The liquid crystal device of claim 1, comprising pseudo-dot-inversion implementing means for impressing image signal voltages of opposite polarities on the adjacent two image signal lines.

28. (Amended) The liquid crystal device of claim 2, comprising pseudo-dot-inversion implementing means for impressing image signal voltages of the same polarities on the image signal lines during the same scan period and inverting the polarities of the voltages on a per specified-horizontal-scan-period basis.